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cerning Nancy Hanks (Lincoln's mother) are based *do not* rest on the fabrications of his (Lincoln's) political enemies, but on the statement and significant silence of himself, his friends, relatives and biographers," the introduction of such elusive slander and gossip as that found in this book is in decidedly questionable taste. It is of doubtful value at any time, however true; no man is responsible for his parentage; and, if possible, the name of the south's purest and greatest statesman, John C. Calhoun, should be shielded from reproach. Besides, the scandals of Tennessee, Kentucky, and South Carolina have no place in a history of western North Carolina, granting even that the participants in those scandals did pass through or reside for a time in that beautiful land.

Then follow chapters on duels, bench and bar, notable cases and decisions, schools and colleges, newspapers, railroads, notable resorts, flora and fauna, physical peculiarities, mineralogy and geology, mines and mining, the Cherokee, the civil war, and politics. Of all these chapters that upon the Cherokee is probably the most interesting and instructive. It tells the pitiful story of a helpless people who had adopted the white man's civilization but who were compelled, nevertheless, to surrender to him the graves of their fathers. The chapter upon the civil war is largely an account of the "outliers" and "bushwhackers" of western North Carolina.

The book contains a complete bibliography and a carefully prepared index. It is well written and should have a special interest to the residents of western North Carolina and to their friends.

CHARLES H. AMBLER

Nullification controversy in South Carolina. By Chauncey S. Boucher, Ph.D., assistant professor of American history, Washington university. (Chicago: University of Chicago press, 1916. 399 p. \$1.25 net)

A period of twenty years has elapsed since the appearance of D. F. Houston's monograph, *A critical study of nullification in South Carolina*, with which work the title of Mr. Boucher's book inevitably suggests a comparison. In the opening chapter of the older book Mr. Houston made the comment that South Carolina "has never laid herself open to the charge of extravagance in expending energy or money in making for posterity records of her own great deeds or those of her great men. She has been as backward in preserving records as she has been forward in furnishing the facts worth recording." These twenty years have witnessed, however, much enrichment of the historiography of South Carolina; to realize this truth, one has only to recall the publication of Schaper's *Sectionalism and representation in South Carolina*

(1900); Mrs. Ravenel's *Life and times of William Lowndes* (1901); Hunt's *John C. Calhoun*, and Phillips's *History of transportation in the eastern cotton belt to 1860* (1908); and Jervey's *Robert Y. Hayne and his times* (1909) — to mention only some of the works that bear upon the history of South Carolina in the first half of the nineteenth century. Today, moreover, if Mr. Houston's criticism of his native state still has relative force, so far as the official publication of records by the state is concerned, it is a matter of congratulation that the correspondence of South Carolina's greatest son has been made available to all, and that in the hands of private persons and institutions in South Carolina, and in many places beyond the borders of the state, not only large collections of pamphlets and newspapers, but a wealth of manuscript materials, have become accessible to students.

While Mr. Houston, then, was forced to depend almost entirely upon printed materials, and to a large degree upon secondary sources, Mr. Boucher has been privileged to use such unpublished documents as the memoirs of William J. Grayson in the South Carolina college; the Poinsett papers in the collections of the Pennsylvania historical society; the Jackson papers and the Van Buren papers in the division of manuscripts of the library of congress; and the remarkably valuable papers of James H. Hammond in the same depository; besides a large number of files of newspapers and extensive collections of pamphlets, located principally in the libraries of the South Carolina college, Newberry college, the Charleston library society, the state department of history and archives of Alabama, the library of congress, and in private hands.

Using to good purpose such materials, Mr. Boucher has written a straightforward and scholarly narrative of the nullification movement within the limits of South Carolina, from November, 1825, when the anti-tariff resolutions of William Smith were adopted by the legislature of the state, to the time of the compromise between the states' rights and union parties in 1835, upon the subject of the test oath. The events of 1826, 1827, 1828, and 1829 are treated lightly however, and the account of them is compressed into the first chapter. The test oath controversy of 1833-1835 constitutes the subject of the last chapter, so that the bulk of the book, eight chapters in all, is devoted to the story of the four years 1830, 1831, 1832, and 1833. The later period, in which the domination of Calhoun in the state was so complete that it meant the practical proscription of those who differed with him, lies beyond the limits of Mr. Boucher's work. The formation of the union and states' rights parties, and every step taken by these parties, and particularly the opposing expressions of sentiment that marked these steps, the author has worked out in detail. A sufficient outline is given of the activities of congress and the president; but the treatment of these factors is entirely sub-

ordinated to that of the developments within the state. Except so far as the resolutions, the speeches, and the discussions in the newspapers involved the presentation of constitutional theories, relatively little attention is given to this subject. In this respect there is another striking contrast with Houston's *Critical study*; for in that work the author, with much learning and with more zeal, arrived at very dogmatic conclusions as to the origin of the nullification doctrine, the merits of the question, and the results of the controversy in relation to the history of the United States. It was Mr. Houston's service to show, in contradiction to a belief then widely held, that Calhoun was not the originator or the instigator of nullification, and that he followed, rather than led, his state. This conclusion is entirely supported by Mr. Boucher's researches: indeed the significance of the leadership of all individuals may seem to be somewhat reduced by the mass of opinions expressed in the newspapers and in the resolutions adopted by meetings and conventions which the author, with unflagging industry, has digested. This impression is strengthened by the maps devoted to the elucidation of important votes, from which it appears that the earlier sectional division, in which the up-country was unionist and the low-country was for nullification, yielded to a practically even geographical distribution of the opposing parties. Both text and maps serve to remind one of the extent and aggressiveness of the element opposed to nullification.

There is a considerable bibliographical apparatus, a feature much to be desired in a work of this type. No attempt is made to estimate the value of the sources, primary or secondary, which are listed, but a particularly commendable effort is made, in listing the newspapers, to give the publishers and editors, a practice which will doubtless save much labor for other students. It is the more remarkable, however, that in this list the name of James H. Hammond does not appear in connection with the *Southern Times* of Columbia, although Hammond is properly described as the editor of this journal in the text, and is so listed in the index. A more serious slip than this is found in the list of published correspondence, reminiscences, debates, and records, where there appears the title "Madison, James. Letters on Nullification. American Historical Review, Vols. VI and VII" for which the inquiring student will search in vain. The student will find in those volumes of the *American historical review*, however, a highly important series of letters of Dr. Thomas Cooper, and an extensive selection of documents from the Hammond papers and from the Pickens papers. The last of these collections does not seem to have been consulted by Mr. Boucher. That a group of these and of the Hammond papers has been printed should be indicated in so elaborate a bibliography.